

TO CUSTOMERS.

I WILL protect all and be responsible for none but my own
so far as I can, but I will be responsible for none but my own
Simonson Tannery, 6th March, 1865-10.

Adj't. and Imp'r. General's Office,
Bureau, Sept. 11, 1863.
General Orders,
No. 122.

III. The following Act of Congress is published for the
information of all concerned:
"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of
War, who shall possess or control a soldier of the Confed-
erate States to desert, or who shall procure from any sol-
dier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall
upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the
Court having cognizance of the case, in any sum not ex-
ceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not ex-
ceeding one year."
By order of the Secretary of War,
(Signed),
E. COOPER,
Adj't. and Imp'r. General.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.,
Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1865.
Official,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WESTERN N. C. R. ROAD.
To go into operation Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1864.

MAIL TRAIN WEST. MAIL TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.	STATIONS.	Arrive.	Leave.
Salisbury.	9.00		Head of Road.	8.40	
Third Creek.	9.05	10.10	Richmond.	9.20	9.30
Statesville.	10.15	11.15	Richmond.	10.20	10.30
Catawba Station.	12.20	12.25	Newton.	12.20	12.25
Newton.	1.15	1.20	Statesville.	12.25	12.30
Richmond.	2.45	2.50	Head of Road.	1.45	1.50
Head of Road.	3.45	3.50	Salisbury.	3.45	3.50

J. W. WILSON,
Chief Engineer & Superintendent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not paid their Tax will please
call and settle without delay, as I want to pay.
I will pay in Confederate money, at this time, as it is plain-
tiff. It may turn out that you can't pay in Confederate
money. If I have to borrow money to pay off the County
Treasury, I will not take the Confederate money.
I will be in Statesville every Wednesday in each week.
Please attend and pay up.
W. F. WATSON, Sheriff.

Feb. 20, 1865-12-14

W. M. TATE,
DENTIST.

AFTER an absence of several weeks I am now at home, and
may be found at the North West corner Court-
house, where he will be pleased to serve those who desire
his services.
Statesville, N. C. June 6, 1864.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY order of the Court, the following property will be
sold at auction, to wit: A lot of land, containing
about 100 acres, situated in the County of Iredell,
North Carolina, and bounded as follows: On the north
by the land of J. S. Fleming; on the south by the land
of J. S. Fleming; on the east by the land of J. S. Fleming;
on the west by the land of J. S. Fleming.
W. T. WATTS.

Provisions for the Army.
BY order of the Committee on the Army, the following
provisions will be sold at auction, to wit: A lot of
provisions, consisting of flour, meat, and other
articles, for the use of the Army.
J. S. MILLER.

General Orders, No. 2.
WANTED,
100,000 Fur Skins.

Wanted, also:
1,000 lbs. WOOL, on the same terms.
WITKOWSKY & CO.

COTTON YARN
In Exchange for Furs.

Wanted, also:
1,000 lbs. WOOL, on the same terms.
WITKOWSKY & CO.

Provisions Wanted.

J. S. MILLER, Statesville, and H. C. Eccles, Cold Springs, N. C.,
are authorized Agents for the purchase of provisions
for the use of the Confederate Army, in the County of
Iredell.
A. MYERS,
Capt. U. S. A.

CARD.

DR. JAMES F. LONG, late Surgeon in the U. S. A., has
been compelled, in consequence of ill health, to re-
sign his position in the Army, respectfully tendering his
resignation to the citizens of Statesville and vicinity.
He may be found at the house formerly occupied by Mr.
Sumner, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Kelly.
October 19, 1862-4544

A Card.

FROM and after this date I will practice Medicine at old
prices and receive farm produce at old rates; if you
pay me money I shall charge according to price of produce.
J. F. LONG.

BRING IT IN.

I WISH TO PURCHASE FOR THE ARMY all kinds
of Government Stores, Bacon, Beef, Flour, Potatoes,
&c., for which I will pay the market price.
J. S. MILLER,
Apr. 24, 1864-4544

COTTON YARN FOR WOOL,
To Clothe N. C. Troops.

THE undersigned has the honor to announce that he has
for sale, washed and 4 lbs. unwashed Wool.
E. B. STIMSON, Ag't.

Wanted-Provisions.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE COMMISSARY STORES for
the Army, as Bacon, Flour, Beef, Tallow, Vinegar and
Hard Soap, for which the market price will be paid.
H. C. ECCLES, Ag't.,
Cold Springs, Iredell Co., N. C.

Boxes for Soldiers.

ALL Boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North
Carolina, delivered to the following named persons
will be promptly forwarded free of charge: Dr. J. S. Mil-
ler, Asheville; Dr. W. A. Collier, Morganton; Dr. J. A. Al-
lison, Statesville; Dr. J. L. Nease, Greensboro; Mr. A. Mc-
Gowan, Charlotte; Mr. Edward Hoge, Salem; Capt. J. N. Mc-
Donald, Raleigh; Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville; E. Mur-
ray & Co., Wilmington; Mr. F. L. Bond, Fayetteville; Mr. J.
A. A. Asker, Columbia; Mr. F. L. Roberts, Marchesboro.
The boxes should be well packed, properly marked, and
delivered in time for my special messenger, who leaves
Raleigh on the first day of every month.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and dispatch.

BEAUTY.

Alas! soon would all the fire be quenched
That burns in the spirit's heart,
And beauty's form be but a name,
And the soul be but a dream.

Then gloom, with mantle of blackness,
Would in her household stay,
And the woe-worn soul would sigh,
And long to fly away.

Though fate should enter Eden bright,
And e'er we came to birth,
Our Father, in his mercy great,
Let beauty dwell on earth.

And she is such at morning, when
The sunbeams forth on high,
And in the mountain's shadow, too,
That beauty dwells on earth.

Oh! there are glorious pictures
Hanging on the western breeze,
When beauty dwells in gorgeous robes,
Gone through the gates of heaven.

The stars that flash on yonder
Wither's face, and on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

On mountain side, and hill top,
In shadowy woods and glen,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

And the fragrance of her breathings,
Is found in many a bower,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

Are but reflections of the light
That gleams upon her face,
And on a mother's pale, sweet brow
Her hairaments we trace.

Her lips have pressed full many a cheek,
Of infant and of maid,
We see her loveliness and know
She left her image there.

The music strains that thrill the soul,
With soft and sweet melody,
Are but the echoes of her voice,
Or wondrous minstrelsy.

Where'er the proud, majestic sea
The moonlight softly falls,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

Where tinted shells lie on the strand,
Her footprints oft are found,
And green spots in the desert show
She passed there in her youth.

Let not thy spirit e'er be sad,
I sing—like all we view,
That beauty soon must die below:
And she is passing too.

And she, in a deathly glow, dwells
Upon the beauty of the soul,
The smile that dwells on the cheek,
The smile that dwells on the cheek.

Her presence evermore.

LIZZIE.

Spirit of the Soldiers and the People.

We have conversed with a number of our
citizens who have recently returned from
the United States, and they all unite in the
sentiment that we must stand on our defense
for our lives, and with all our resources
and energies. With one voice they declare
that it is folly, it is madness, it is treason, to
wage war against ourselves, or to indulge a
sentiment opposite to the most solid concord
and the most resolute energy. Nothing so much
disunites and provokes them, as any indica-
tion which they find of dissension or of in-
action among our people. With one voice, too,
they declare, and they charge us to proclaim
it as the unanimous sentiment, that the law
for putting negroes into the army should be
immediately passed. They insist upon this
with great emphasis, and they testify that
the moral effect would be more important event
than the material support.

The Yankee managers are making great
efforts at recruiting. They offer bounties
of fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars,
for twelve months' volunteers, coupled with
the assurance that the fight is nearly over,
and its heavy work at an end. Such an enormous
bribe, coupled with such promises, proves at
once the great reluctance of the people to en-
list, and the still greater unwillingness to
enforce or submit to a draft. Besides the pay,
outfit, &c., three hundred thousand men,
bought up at the prices offered, would create
an additional debt upon the Northern people
of five to six hundred millions of dollars! This
amount, added to the present enormous liab-
ilities, can but produce a most serious em-
barassment, and rapidly accelerate the final
and inevitable catastrophe.

This new levy of the Yankees will not avail
to overwhelm us. We will surely win the fight
if we do our duty. None are more confident
of this than those who have had opportunity
of observing things at the North. None are
more enthusiastic, none more buoyant with
courage and hope! And let no man suppose
that such is not the spirit of our people! Let
no one imagine that the few patriots with
beards on, who are whipped without ever hav-
ing been in a fight, are samples of our popu-
lation. It is a shame, indeed, that these
miserable tremblers are allowed to vex the
patience and tire the ear with the exhibitions
of their disgraceful cowardice, but we protest
against judging others by them. We protest
against the judging of Richmond by these
whipped croakers, titled or untitled. We
wish our women would take their broomsticks
and drive them into the river!

We tell our soldiers that the people are as
unconquered and resolved as they; and will
stand up to them and sustain them! Let them
take care of the Yankees—those who are un-
able to join them in the trenches will take
good care of the whipped men at home! We
do not intend to be sold out or betrayed by
these—let them be sure of that! Such is the
temper of the public mind that to attempt
this would be as much as the man's life would
be worth. If we can find no law in the books
for such cases, we will be a law, unto our-
selves. An ancient people had no statute
against perjury because they did not con-
ceive of such a crime as possible. We, too,
may not have provided for some crime against
our safety, as supposing them impossible.
But the people will not consent to be destroy-
ed by them nevertheless. There is a certain
"rule justice" which will avail if all else
fails, to defend our liberties, whether against
the stampede of the frightened or the machi-
nations of the mercenary!

Then let our soldiers have no uneasiness
about being backed by the people at home.
We will all stand by you! See how the peo-
ple are coming up with their gifts of money
and provisions, for the support of the army!
The spirit is admirable, and it is spreading
and growing. And in the bright days which
are coming, and bright days are coming!
days in which Gen. Lee will be again tri-
umphing to us that thanks to Almighty God

we have won great victories, even the mis-
erable croakers will then be mute! Nay,
they will be found shouting among the brav-
est and the loudest, and earnestly protesting
that they never had a doubt or a fear. Then
why does any man regard these croakers now?
They are far less numerous than supposed.
"One grasshopper makes more noise than a
hundred bullocks." One coward is counted
officer than a hundred brave men. Let us
not be disturbed by persons who require, in-
deed, to be watched to keep them out of mis-
chief, but who are as few in numbers as they
are contemptible in spirit.

We say to our readers—and we say it to
stimulate no false hope, and to excite to no
useless sacrifices—we say to them, in all hon-
esty and sincerity, that our success in this
contest, God willing, is sure if we do our duty!
The victory is ours, unless we voluntarily
forfeit it! The game is in our hand unless
we choose to throw it away. It all depends
on ourselves—there is nothing in the situation
to defeat us! We say this on the highest
military authority. If Heaven, in its wrath,
were to curse us with a manhood of soul that
would lead us to renounce the prize for which

we have fought, the noble army of masters
have died—and flying away the glorious vic-
tory which our fathers gave us—that, indeed,
would be misery, for it would be disgrace, in-
famy, hopeless ruin, the very blackness of
eternal darkness on our country, and our
name! Proud are we now to claim Jackson
as our compatriot—the very Turk would hiss
us if so shameless as to do it then!

We are not yet reduced to the necessity of
taking courage from despair. The enemy
have, indeed, shut us up to that necessity, if
it should ever come. But, thank Heaven, it
has not come! We have bright, natural,
certain hopes to animate us—hope big with
victory and radiant with promises and with
glory, if we will "bear hardness as good sol-
diers" a little longer! By all that we love
and all that we dread, by the fame that at-
tracts and the shame that urges us, let us
stand up like men, in this time of trial—let
this hour of darkness that precedes the day—
Richmond Sentinel.

Cannot be Subjugated.

When it is remembered that the available
military strength of the Confederacy, from the
beginning up to last Autumn, was 1,602,000
men; that of these, 818,000 have been called
into the field, of whom 300,000 have died in
battle and from disease, and say 300,000
more become unavailable from other causes;
and that there will remain a full million of
arms-bearing men, exclusive of the quota of
negroes called for by the recent action of Con-
gress, the fact should be apparent that a na-
tion with such a strength cannot be subjugated.

In the four years that have elapsed, ar-
my after army has rolled across our land, but
like waves dashing against a rock, in mid-
ocean, they have been broken into bloody
spray or swept on their course with little de-
cisive effect. During this period, two mil-
lions of men have attempted to conquer the
Confederacy. Seven different commanders
have led their hosts against the heart of our
rebellion, and yet Richmond stands. Our
sea coast is now a line of Federal outposts,
and yet our power is today greater than
when we attempted their defense.

What then have the Federals achieved?
They have destroyed all our resources in their
path-way, despoiled houses, and engendered
unquenchable hate. But what is a mere rib-
bon of territory thirty or fifty miles broad
to the vast country yet untouched. They have
broken our communications—the most seri-
ous blow of all; but even this has only retard-
ed our speed, without damaging our cause.
We conceive therefore no material point gain-
ed by the enemy which should make us de-
spondent.

The system of concentration into which we
have been forced by prevailing circumstances,
may prove in the end, but the ordering of a
Wise Providence as a preliminary to our suc-
cess. When our scattered forces shall have
been gathered into a compact whole, they will
come the more like the smoke of that day's bat-
tle will shine upon us the sun of a second
Austerlitz. We have it in our power still to
deal tremendous blows. We may be defeat-
ed, but we cannot be repressed. We may be
forced to retreat from Richmond, but we shall
carry an army with us, able to continue the
struggle for victory for years to come. If, on
the contrary, we hold our own, or the enemy
are defeated, their reverse will be overwhelm-
ing, and their sanguinary labors during the
past six months in front of Richmond will be
thrown away. Through that battle cloud,
Heaven may vouchsafe to send us gleams of
peace. For such a consummation let us de-
voutly pray; and in addition to our prayers,
work to sustain our government, to develop
our resources, to maintain confidence, and, at
least, continue to deserve, if we do not win,
success.—South Carolinian.

A Faithful Negro.

We learn that on Tuesday last some strag-
gling cavalrymen went to the house of Mr.
Hardy Brit, an old and highly respectable
citizen of this country, and asked for food, with
which they were supplied, and they then
made off; but seeing a negro boy, belonging
to Mr. B., ploughing a fine fine horse in a
field near by, two of the number, poorly
mounted, leaped behind, then rode up to the
boy and begged him to ungar the horse, as
they had come for him. The boy complied,
but managed to get hold of a stout switch while
ungar, and as he threw back the gears he
suddenly sprang with his breast across the
horse's back, at the same instant plying his
switch, and away he went, recovering an up-
right position as he fled. The cavalrymen
gave chase, but with their sorry nags it was
no use. Reaching the fence horse and negro
leaped it and soon were out of sight of the
pursuers. The negro did not return until Fri-
day night. He says he thought the two men
were Yankees and he had no idea of letting
either himself or horse fall into their hands
if he could help it, and he stayed away three
days in order to prevent a capture by a too
early return. He is a shrewd and a faithful
servant.—Raleigh Progress.

A bit of soap, rubbed on the hinges of
doors, will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff, put on the holes where crick-
ets come out, will destroy them.

The Spirit of the Georgians.

On all hands, we hear that the courage
and unanimity of the people of Georgia never
shone more brightly than they do this day.
They have risen up more brave and defiant
than ever, in the track of the detestable foe
that has lately trod their soil. The follow-
ing extract from a speech delivered by Gen.
McCall Cobb, at Macon, on the 16th of Feb.,
will illustrate our statement. We copy from
the Augusta Constitutionalist:

"On this, we stand together to-night, and it
fills me with new hopes. There is no longer
any ground for differences of opinion among
men who are true. From this time forth,
the men who begin to talk about peace—
who say the war ought to close—are de-
pendent, encourage disaffection and ill feel-
ing towards our efforts to prosecute the war,
and whose words and conduct show that they
are in favor of reconstruction, though they
do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on
the man who talks this way. I will write his
history to-night. He will be gloomy. Says
our armies will be defeated and destroyed,
and that there is no hope for us. The next
day he will be a laughing-stock."

send his son to Europe, (great laughter), and
perhaps close up the scene by going there
himself. (Great laughter and applause.) "I
was going to wish those young men now in
Europe were back here, but I don't wish it.
I hope they will remain there during the war,
in justice to themselves, and that they will
stay there after the war is over in justice to
us."

But what of the prospects before us.—
Friends, I do not wish to draw a picture to
deceive you. I look upon the prospect as
bright and promising. As God is my judge,
I have yet to see the first dependent hour.
(Applause.) I believe it will render the suc-
cess of our cause as certain as the rising of
to-morrow's sun, if every man would act as I
feel. I don't profess to come up to the stand-
ard of duty. If I cost my property and my
life, be it as I like, O God! give me the
liberty and independence of my country."

Are you willing to give up the grant you
have on your property? Are you willing to
be reduced to poverty and rags (laughter) if
necessary to secure the independence of the
country? Every man should be. Your con-
dition would be far better, if it costs the last
time you have, than go back to the embrace
of your enemies.

Thank God! I have not one cent outside
of the Confederate States, and not a dime in
specie, in it. (Great laughter.) Give up your
property if it be necessary for liberty, and
live and die in poverty. Better men than
you or I have lived and died in poverty. The
Saviour of mankind was meek and had not
where to lay his head. I advocate no law-
lessness—no violence in giving up or ridding
men of their property. The sacrifices I ask
are those of a free and willing heart.

Friends, bear with my earnestness; for
when I am touching this point, I feel that I
am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy.
My real foe is in his strongest hold. I do not
fear Lincoln, nor Seward, nor all their hordes.
They will be scattered and defeated. The
enemy which I fear is here, enthroned in
your hearts, and deeply seated in your affec-
tions. Let us tear down that idol and bring
true and honest hearts to the support of our
cause. It is better to be free than to be rich.
It is better to be beggars and free, than to be
enslaved and have millions of the miserable
perishing stuff which we call property!

But what more can I say? One thing more
I will ask. Let us have no more dissensions,
quarrelling and wrangling among ourselves.
Differ we will, as we have in the past. There
will be no time when we can agree upon all
points. If you ask me if I support the Con-
federate Administration, I answer, I do, with
all my heart. If you ask me if I sustain all
that the President does and all his views, I
answer, no. If I had my way, I would do
some things he does not, and leave undone
some things which he does. "Then why
don't you oppose him?" says one. Simply
because it may do no good, and it may do
much harm; and my policy, in the end,
might not be as good as his.

While we give our advice to Congress and
our Generals, let us make up our minds that
we will fight the battles of liberty within the
policy that may be adopted, whether it suits
or not: How long would this contest for
freedom go on, if every man in the army
should leave it as soon as something was
done that he did not like? How many men
would there be in Lee's army, if all that ever
went there had acted on that principle? Let
us give our public men credit for being pa-
triotic, honest and sincere, deeply interested
for our welfare and independence, and give
them a hearty support. If they put the men
to command armies whom we want, well;
and, if not, let us make the best fight we can
under those whom they do appoint.

If I could select your Generals, and could
find out the man the soldiers wanted, they
should have him. (Cries of "Johnston, John-
ston, Johnston," and hearty cheers rose from
the many soldiers through the hall.) You
do not respect more than I do this able com-
mander. (Loud cheering.) There is no man
that I respect more, and there is no General
that I would rather go to the field of battle
under than Old Joe Johnston, (prolonged
shouts of applause) and if I had my way I
would appoint him to a command. I talk
to you plainly, and I talk to the Government
in the same way.

I want unity. When the Legislature meets,
gentlemen, discuss your measures and differ
as widely upon other questions as you please;
let the independence of your country reign
supreme in your hearts. If your journal ex-
hibits yeas and nays on any subject, let it
not be upon the great and vital question of
the salvation of the country. There has been
some talk of a State Convention. What do
you want with it? What do we want? We
want an army. We want men to go back to
the service who are absent without leave.—
Will a State Convention put men in the
ranks? We want clothes put on the backs
of our men, shoes on their feet, arms and
ammunition in their hands, and courage and
a heroic determination to be free, infused into
their whole being. Will a Convention do this?
We want provisions—meat, wheat,
corn, &c., to feed our men. Will a State
Convention furnish these? Tell me of a
single thing good that it can or will do, and
I am content. Do you want a Convention
for peace? Lincoln has told you that you

shall have no peace, save upon submission—
craven, cowardly submission. Do you want
it for negotiation? Lincoln will not negoti-
ate. Do you want it for the protection of
your property and private rights? Your
Legislature is ample for this. Be not de-
ceived. When the people call a Convention,
it is to give expression to the voice of sov-
ereignty. Your Legislature, your Governor,
Congress, the President—any or all of these
are not sovereign, but a Convention is, and
should only be called when it is necessary
for the sovereignty to be heard. Where is the
necessity for Georgia, in her sovereign ca-
pacity, to be heard now? There is none.
What Georgia wants is a united people. If
there is, in all the country, a man who yet
has a lingering feeling to go back into the
Union, he may advocate a Convention. He
wants the sovereignty of Georgia to speak.

Some persons think I am more interested
in our success than the people generally.—
This is a great mistake. The true spirit which
Lincoln will hang on when he catches me,
will not waver and die till he hangs upon you
also, Lincoln hates me and I know it,
and if you think he loves you, you are great-
ly mistaken.

to the delicate hope of a restoration of
the Union. Go among the people where Yankee
conquests have prevailed. Would that you
could have accompanied me to the Gate City
a few days ago. No man can form any con-
ception of the cruel, wanton destruction, and
those who see it. Standing there and be-
holding the wreck and ruin around me, I
asked: Why, oh! why is this? When the
enemy comes to our plantations and takes
our stocks and provisions, I can understand
that. It is to supply his wants. But Atlan-
ta is almost one vast pile of ruin. When
Sherman left it the incendiary torch was ap-
plied indiscriminately. Was this necessary
to his success? Did it add any new laurels
to Sherman, except to that wreath of infamy
for his previous villainies? Then why was it
done? I answer, it was prompted by their ma-
lignant hate of our people, their unquench-
able and hell born hate. Do you ask me to
reconstruct with them?

I went to the graveyard and stood there
among the city of the dead. There were hun-
dreds—perhaps thousands of our gallant sol-
diers sleeping quietly their last sleep, who
had given their lives a holy sacrifice for our
holy cause. And I thought of reconstruction
and it seemed as though a voice from the
graves of the gallant dead, saying, "NEVER!
TOUCH IT NOT!" and I called upon God
to witness that I had sworn I never would;
and so help me God, I never will! (Enthu-
siastic and prolonged cheering.) Life is but
a span. Property is but a fleeting show.—
Put me in the grave, but never put on me the
garment of a submissionist! (Cheers.)

Doings in Charleston.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SCHOOL TEACHERS—
NEGROES TO GO TO THE WHITE SCHOOLS.

The first general order issued by the com-
mander of the post related to the re-opening
of the public schools. His highness, no school
for colored people, bond or free, have been
permitted in Charleston, excepting an special
favors to the wealthier classes, and then only
under the most onerous surveillance and con-
ditions. Other such schools have been—as
the first Christian congregations met—by
stealth and in secret places. As the military
force here is small in comparison with the
amount of work to be done, two Northern
citizens interested in universal education, who
are here on a visit—James Edgpath, of Bos-
ton, and Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphia—
were invited to re-open the public schools
for colored people, bond or free, have been
permitted in Charleston, excepting an special
favors to the wealthier classes, and then only
under the most onerous surveillance and con-
ditions. Other such schools have been—as
the first Christian congregations met—by
stealth and in secret places. As the military
force here is small in comparison with the
amount of work to be done, two Northern
citizens interested in universal education, who
are here on a visit—James Edgpath, of Bos-
ton, and Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphia—
were invited to re-open the public schools
for colored people, bond or free, have been
permitted in Charleston, excepting an special
favors to the wealthier classes, and then only
under the most onerous surveillance and con-
ditions. Other such schools have been—as
the first Christian congregations met—by
stealth and in secret places. As the military
force here is small in comparison with the
amount of work to be done, two Northern
citizens interested in universal education, who
are here on a visit—James Edgpath, of Bos-
ton, and Kane O'Donnell, of Philadelphia—
were invited to re-open the public schools
for colored people, bond or free, have been
permitted in Charleston, excepting an special
favors to the wealthier classes, and then only
under the most onerous surveillance and con-
ditions. Other such schools have been—as
the first Christian congregations met—by
stealth and in secret places

Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE:

Thursday, : : March 30th, 1865.

The Situation.

By Saturday's mail we received the fullest and most satisfactory accounts of the recent operations in the Eastern portion of the State. Rumors have been plentiful, but the excitement having subsided, our readers can now have a reliable knowledge of the exact situation.

From Gen. Johnston's official report to Gen. Lee is said to the battle of the 19th, it will be seen that Sherman received a severe drubbing, and that he was pursued slowly on account of the dense thickets in that section. The Confederates have the following which is reliable:

"Sherman's whole army was entrenched on the morning of the 20th, and we did not attack but held our position, and brought off all our wounded. There was heavy skirmishing on the 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by the enemy, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops all behaved admirably, and the army of Tennessee has fully displayed the slaughter that has been cruelly against it. On the evening and night of the 21st, the enemy moved towards Goldsboro."

Since then active operations have ceased. Sherman is said to have made a junction with Schofield at Goldsboro, which considerably strengthens the forces under his command. Gen. Johnston's army are also reported to be falling back in the direction of Raleigh, but this is merely a movement of his own and not caused from any reverse that has been met, because he has undoubtedly worsted the enemy in every engagement.

All confidence is placed in the ability and power of the army in this State to successfully withstand any attempt that may be made hereafter.

During the last week a continued North-western wind has been in full blast—the heaviest that has occurred for several years. The Court-House in this place has been almost totally unroofed of the tin sheeting with which it was covered, and the roofing of the Female College has been seriously damaged, also a portion of the parapet on the McKerr store has been blown down. The damage sustained is quite a serious loss to the buildings at this time because of the scarcity of materials for repairing.

The Home Guard of the 9th District will notice the appointments of the Medical Examining Board in this issue, also several other new advertisements which will, perhaps, benefit the general reader.

South Carolina.

Gentlemen from South Carolina report that the enemy have completely devastated the country through which they have passed. They have not spared a single house along their track, and have wreaked their vengeance upon that State with a most savage and merciless spirit. They have shown no mercy to either sex, and have spared nothing in their march which could be devoured by fire or destroyed by the sword. It is said that people outside of South Carolina have no conception of the brutal conduct of Sherman's army, and the wide spread destruction and infamous excesses they have committed. The account of Sherman's burning of Columbia, will forever stamp this officer as the monster of the age, and will give our readers some idea of the manner in which South Carolina has been treated by the brutal foe.—*Pitt Express.*

The same savage and hellish conduct of the enemy has characterized their march into North Carolina, which State, many persons pretended to say, would be favored and spared by the fiendish foe. Sherman's army, without a single exception, are only fit denizens for hell itself. Columbia was plundered by the devils incarnate, to gratify the avarice of the meanest of robbers, and destroyed in a spirit of cowardice when unprotected and after the vandals got possession of the city!

Another Battle and Success.

REINHOOD, March 20.—The following despatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE SOUTH, March 20, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec'y of War: Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 o'clock, p. m., on the 19th inst., he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, and routed him, capturing three guns, a mile in their rear. He rallied upon fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 o'clock, p. m., when, receiving more troops, he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched. Our loss is small. The troops behaved admirably well. A dense thicket prevented rapid operations.

R. E. LEE.

In addition to the above official intelligence, the following private telegram to Col. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, gives additional particulars of the battle of the 19th between Sherman's forces and the command of Gen. Johnston:

NEAR BENTONVILLE, March 20.

"The fight yesterday was successful. I was on the right, and saw Bates and Cleburn's divisions charge and carry two lines of breastworks, driving the enemy two miles. I had commanding Lee's corps, and Loring commanding Stewart's corps, did similarly on the left. The troops fought gallantly. Gen. Bates commanded Cheatham's corps. Brig. Gen. Reynolds, of Arkansas, lost a leg. Col. Talbert, commanding Loring's division, was badly wounded. Col. Keenan, of the Florida brigade, also lost a leg. Major Wilkinson, commanding Tyler's brigade, was killed."

A New York dispatch dated the 18th says: "Fighting in Mexico is still active. Juarez guerrillas shot every French soldier they captured."

The Evacuation of Fayetteville.

The following interesting account of the evacuation of Fayetteville is taken from the *Biblical Recorder*:

When Gen. Sherman started on his raid from Savannah, it was generally believed in military circles that he would follow the course of the railroad from Columbia to Charlotte. Preparations were made to check him before he reached the latter place. On arriving at Chester he turned his column to the right, captured Camden, and moved on the main road to Cheraw. Gen. Hardee was compelled to evacuate the town and retreat to Rockingham. He was then ordered by Gen. Johnston to fall back upon Fayetteville. On reaching the vicinity, on Wednesday the 8th, he took a position six miles from town, where he was reinforced by the command of Lieut. Gen. Hampton. It was believed that a stand would be made and the place defended. It did seem that the splendid arsenal, the seven cotton and three oil factories, &c., made it a place of sufficient importance to the Government to make a more determined defense. On Thursday the artillery and trains began to cross the river. Then it was announced that Gen. Johnston had left, and all hope of defense was abandoned. Thursday was a gloomy day. The weather was inclement; the people said: soldiers disappeared. The citizens began to secrete their provisions, plate, jewelry, &c. The ladies and provisions cooked for the soldiers, and the citizens who were likely to be molested began to prepare to leave.

Friday was fast day. In the morning it rained heavily. The church bells called the people to the house of prayer, but few obeyed the call. About noon the clouds passed away, and the sun shone as brightly and the evening was as calm as if the sound of war had never been heard in the land. Late in the afternoon it was announced that the infantry were retreating, and this led many to believe that the town was not lost. The wish was father to the thought. To those conversant with military movements it indicated an immediate retreat. About sunset nearly five hundred prisoners, captured in the morning, were brought in and hurried to the front. As the shades of darkness began to cover the old town, the quartermaster and ordnance wagons moved towards the river and the infantry began to pass to the front. Those of us who intended leaving were assured that we could not remain till morning; and we retired to our home and partook of our evening repast with feelings that are not easily described. Loved ones separated; fathers embraced their children; husbands and wives parted—but I must stop. The grief of such parting is too sacred for the public eye. On hurrying to the streets, I found them thronged with soldiers. It took me three hours to cross the bridge, just one mile from my residence. On crossing we repaired to the house of a friend, and sought a few hours' repose.

Saturday morning we returned to the river. Soldiers and citizens were hurrying across. The enemy had entered the town, and been driven back in confusion. The cavalry on the outskirts were drawn in and a line formed for the defense of the bridge. The troops crossed in a very orderly, quiet manner. Just before the last detachment of cavalry crossed, the steamers and boats in the river were fired. These well known favorites floated from their moorings as the flames shot up towards the heavens. The enemy, in force entered the town and commenced firing upon the rear of our retreating column.

The confusion among the citizens was, of course, immense. In a few moments the streets were cleared, and the troops engaged in a spirited fight at long range. Just as soon as the last detachment crossed the bridge it was fired. In a few moments it was enveloped in flames and fell with a crash that resembled the roar of artillery. A 32-pounder was posted in front of the bridge, so as to command a portion of Hay street, and all that portion of it which passes through what is called Campbellton. The street was in a few moments crowded with mounted men. The roar of the flames that were consuming the bridge, boats and old ware houses, the exultant cheers of the invaders, the screams of excited females, the hallooing of thoughtless boys, all broke upon the stillness of a lovely morning. The enemy rush in triumph towards the bridge, heedless of danger, when solid shot, from a 32-pounder, strikes the head of their column and passes through it. Then, after a momentary pause, the column closes, and on they come. The next moment a shell explodes; there is confusion; another, and the street is deserted. Gen. Hampton then reached a redan to the left of the bridge. To do this they had to pass over an open field. The gun was moved to a point which commanded the field, and a few well directed shots completed the evacuation. Scarcely a man was left, and no stores were lost.

E. J. Hale, the veteran editor of the *Observer*, had just finished writing off the usual issue of his paper on Thursday. Having a good supply of paper on hand, he put his press to work on Friday and supplied the troops with the *Observer* gratis.

A large number of the citizens left; among them E. J. Hale & Son, McDuffie, McSwain, Hag, Randall, McDaniel, Col. Cook, S. Johnson, Haden, McMillan and others. The citizens up to the night of the evacuation, continued to receive Confederate money. The ladies were as indefatigable as ever in ministering to the wants of the soldiers. They have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the troops will never forget them. They are a noble people.

Yankee Love for the Negro.

During the passage of Sherman through South Carolina, a flat laden with about three hundred negroes was swamped, in attempting to cross the Saluda river. Only two of the unfortunate escaped, and no other whatever was made by the Yankees to save their colored brethren.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis repeated in Carolina his Georgia tactics. At the crossing of Broad river he left behind him several hundred starving and helpless negro women and children, who had been seduced from their happy homes and kind masters. It was no part of his policy to be encumbered with such worthless stuff. The sound, athletic men, however, he cared for.

With General Lee as Commander-in-Chief of our armies, Gen. Breckinridge as Secretary of War, and General Joe Johnston in command in the field, we have an array of talent in the direction of our armies which must insure success. Let us all, therefore, be confident and hopeful.—*Rebel.*

The conflagration of Columbia involved 1,400 houses and 370 acres. Nearly the whole population is now drawing rations, of which only two-fifths are paid for.

The Battle near Aversboro.

This turns out to have been an affair of much more magnitude and importance than was at first supposed. We have not been able to obtain any entirely reliable account of it, but will give such information as we think probably the nearest to correctness.

We have conversed with several wounded and other soldiers engaged in the fight, and they all agree that it was a desperate one. Most of them think our entire loss was about 1000, while they say that of the enemy must have been 4000 or 5000. A gentleman just from Weldon on Saturday last, informs us that he saw an official dispatch from Gen. Johnston which placed our loss at 350, and the supposed loss of the enemy at 5000.

The following is what we think probably approaching a true account, though among so many rumors we cannot vouch for the absolute truth of any: It seems that the fight commenced about noon on Wednesday, the 15th, and continued briskly until night. Considerable skirmishing was carried on all night, and on Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously, and raged the whole day. Gen. Hardee, with about a half a corps, was entrenched between Black Creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of the two streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by two corps of Sherman's veterans, and our works were charged three several times, and each charge was repulsed with immense slaughter. We do not understand the position of Gen. Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it need to be flanked. He had to abandon two guns, the horses belonging to them being all or nearly all killed, so that he was unable to bring them off.

The foregoing is the best we can do at the time of this writing. We may receive further intelligence before going to press. Of the present position of our army it is not prudent for us to speak, but we assure our readers there is a lion in Sherman's path.

[Raleigh Progress.]

From Cheraw.

Cheraw was evacuated by Gen. Hardee on the 31st inst., our troops having crossed the Pee Dee, burning the bridge, behind them. There was skirmishing for several miles before reaching the town; and even in the streets, the enemy firing down their shot and shell. Sherman, with the 15th, 17th, and 20th corps of his army, occupied the town, filling the dwellings of four wives and children with his insolent minions, and even with the degraded followers of his camp; tearing down fences, searching every nook and corner over and over again for hidden treasures; robbing women, children and negroes of clothing and every other article they fancied; destroying cattle, poultry, wagons, carriages, buggies, &c., &c., &c., desecrating churches and abusing and maltreating aged and unarmed citizens. His march through Chesterfield District was lit by blazing roofs and marked by dead horses and cattle. I have seen but four dwellings that were burned down. Those were the dwellings of Capt. Joseph T. Burch, Gen. W. L. T. Prince, Chancellor Ingles and one owned, but not occupied, by Maj. A. McQueen. Twenty-six store-houses were burned in Cheraw and three or four destroyed by the explosion of powder. Among the store-houses, I have included the railroad depot. Every office, or other place of business, was broken open and rifled. The bank was converted into a hospital, and the Presbyterian Church into a ball room on Sunday night.

Several of our oldest and most respectable citizens had pistols presented at their breasts while the barbarians demanded their money and watches or their lives. Diligent search was made throughout the whole District, for several of our citizens, who had effected their escape, and threats were made against their lives if taken. Many other outrages were perpetrated, says the *South Carolinian*, from which we extract the above.

Affairs in Wilmington.

A letter from Wilmington, dated the 25th ult., gives some account of that city under Yankee rule. It says:

The stores are not open as yet, however; and for the present considerable confusion prevails in private households, owing to the scarcity of supplies. But all this will be arranged in a few days, when the marketmen, storekeepers and hucksters receive the requisite authority to resume business. It is understood that all citizens previously engaged in business who bring proof of their loyalty will be allowed to re-open their stores. If the test were merely based on the condition of the present time all the stores would be again doing business. But Gen. Schofield is determined that only those who have been loyal, and not those who have been convinced into loyalty by the capture of the city, are entitled to such privileges.

Savannah.

Those citizens of Savannah who have taken the oath may purchase one article at a time from the shops with a permit from the provost marshal, and the attendance of a negro guard. Those who have not taken the oath are not permitted to buy anything more than ration from the commissary's department, except at Bridgeport. This is really the true state of affairs in that city, and gives the lie to the Yankee reports of the mild and conciliatory rule of the enemy.

All the white troops have been withdrawn from Savannah, and the city is now garrisoned by Foster's negro soldiers.

Wheeler's Cavalry.

4We have no doubt but much unjust abuse has been heaped on the cavalry under the command of Gen. Wheeler, and that much of the marauding and plundering charged to them has been perpetrated by others. Several of them have been at the house of the Editor of this paper for nearly a week past, and we can with truth say that we have never seen a more orderly or well behaved set of men. Their department has been that of perfect gentlemen, and if these be a fair specimen of the corps, no one but Yankees need be afraid of them.—*Progress.*

Lieut. Col. E. C. Jones.

It will gratify the many friends of this gallant young officer to learn that he has at last been released from the prison of the Northern enemy, and is now at his father's residence near this place. He is said to be in excellent health and spirits.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Orders have been received at Salisbury to prepare the prisons for five thousand prisoners. This is direct from a reliable source.

What the Yankees did at Fayetteville.

The following letter, says the *Raleigh Confederate*, received by the Governor, has been kindly furnished to us for publication:

Evrr, March 19, 1865.

To His Excellency, Z. B. Vance Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: The train from Little River arrived this morning. The following may be regarded as a summary of the news from Fayetteville, viz.:

All the Arsenal buildings burned; also, the office of the Fayetteville *Observer*, and the residence of W. B. Wright, C. B. Mallory, J. P. McLean and Mrs. Banks.—The Branch Bank of the State of N. C. Also, two warehouses occupied by the Mockfish Company, the Court-house and Jail, and all the Cotton Factories.

John Waddell was killed on his plantation about four miles east of Fayetteville. None of the citizens of Fayetteville were killed.—John P. McLean, W. T. Horne and Major Hawley were all hung to extort from them their valuables were hid, but were taken down uninjured. It is reported that about 400 negroes and whites were drowned in Cape Fear River, in endeavoring to escape with the Yankees, either from the sinking of a flat or the Yankee officers, cutting the pontoons loose.

Private residences, after being plundered, were guarded to "protect" them. Your Excellency's ob't serv't. J. B.

Organize.

The military authorities at this point suggest, and the suggestion is a very proper one, says the *Democrat*, that the citizens of Mecklenburg (as well as of adjoining counties,) organize themselves into companies and be prepared to resist raids of the enemy and depredations of stragglers from our own armies. About the only danger to be apprehended in this section, at present, is a raid from the direction of East Tennessee, and preparations by deserters and straggling soldiers. If all who are not in the service will properly organize and prepare to concentrate in an emergency, we are authorized by Colonel W. J. Hoke to say that he will furnish arms and ammunition. In this way the destruction of the town of Charlotte may be prevented, and the farms throughout the county saved from pillage. Let neighborhood squads be formed, elect one officer, and report to Col. Hoke, who will make arrangements for concentrating in the hour of peril.

Not Correct.

The Superintendent of Conscription, in a report to Congress, intimates that the conscript law has not been fully enforced in this State. This intimation or charge is not correct, and does gross injustice to North Carolina, for we venture to say that in no State of the Confederacy has the conscript law been more fully executed than in this, and no commander of conscripts has been more prompt in discharging his duties than Col. Mallett, and no State authorities have co-operated more cordially in executing the law than have those of North Carolina. President Davis himself has given testimony on this point, for in his speech at the Depot in this place last summer he declared that the law had been better enforced in North Carolina than in any other State.

The fact is, if other States had executed the law as well as North Carolina has, our armies would be larger than they now are. North Carolina has been pretty thoroughly drained of men, and cannot bear much further draining.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Senator Hunter on Reconstruction.

REINHOOD, March 20.—A card from Senator Hunter is published this morning contradicting the report that he was in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union. He says, "there is, perhaps, no person in the Confederacy to whose feelings and interest such an event would be more repugnant than to mine. I have always thought that we ought to maintain the struggle for independence so long as there is a hope of success. The General-in-Chief and the President of the Confederate States, as the highest military authorities, are best able to understand our resources and prospects. Whilst they have hope, in the contest it seems to me that we should do all in our power to strengthen their hands. But after all, it is in the justice of our cause that the hearts of our people should be confirmed, and it is to the Chief Ruler of the Universe that they should look for aid in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged."

AGUSTA, March 20.—An officer who was on duty at Fort Moultrie furnishes further particulars concerning the evacuation of the defense of Charleston harbor. He says Sumpter had three ten inch Columbiads which were carefully destroyed and the balance of ordnance, of small caliber was destroyed.—The large Blakely guns, seven mile range, was completely destroyed. The enemy shelled the Islands furiously, preventing the total destruction of the defenses before the evacuation. The situation of the north border, March 6th, exhibited Gillmore being reinforced by Thomas with cavalry at Knoxville, Tenn., preparatory to making a move into Western Virginia. Thomas garrisoned Dalton and Tunnel Hill with three regiments, Chattanooga two, eighty men at Tunnel water, 40 in each block house at Kenda; the brigade three small regiments of negroes, Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Two regiments at Stevenson, garrison very small from Stevenson to Huntsville. The balance of Thomas' army is at Huntsville, Decatur and East Fort. Tennessee scouring the country for supplies and recruits. The rebel soldiers they catch, have no other alternative than to join the Yankees or be killed. Stokes' brigade is the most conspicuous in the work.

What Forrest Claims to Have Done.

Cairo, March 18, 1865.—The Jackson Miss. papers of the 15th ult., contain an address of the rebel Gen. Forrest to his troops, recounting the result of his operations during the past year. He says they have fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 200 wagons, 50 ambulances, 165 stand of arms, 40 block-houses, destroyed 30 railroad bridges, 2,000 miles of railroad, 6 locomotives, and 100 cars—amounting to \$15,000,000 of property.

In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded 5,000, 2,000 had been killed or wounded and 2,000 taken prisoners.

Wood ashes and common salt wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.

The New Tax Bill.

Both Houses of Congress, on the 7th inst., passed the Tax Bill. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at a differential rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent.; on currency five per cent. The interest on Government bonds is taxed as income under existing laws.

Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise, or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent. is levied in addition to the tax on such profits as income; and upon all profits exceeding twenty five per cent. a tax of twenty-five per cent.

The property, the income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Also, all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one half to be paid in Treasury notes, and the other half, at the option of the party, in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest.

It is also provided that upon all subjects of taxation mentioned in this act and the act approved 17th February, 1864, there shall be levied and assessed for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth of the amount of the tax on the same subjects imposed for the year 1865; which tax shall be payable in Treasury notes of new issue; and the money arising therefrom shall be first appropriated to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldiers; providing that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax in kind.

The following important section we quote at length: "Congress having intended by the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled, &c., as amended by the act of 14th June, 1864 to impose said additional taxes for the year 1865 only, the said act of 17th February, 1864, as amended, in so far as it can be construed to operate otherwise than as thus intended, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the taxes imposed by this act shall be paid without any discount or credit for the value of the tax in kind, or the income tax, and all the taxes on income and profits under existing laws shall be paid without any credit or deduction of the ad valorem tax."

The *South Carolinian* of the 20th inst., says, we have the following reliable intelligence from the front: On the 16th instant, four miles below Aversboro, which is between Fayetteville and Smithfield, two divisions of Slocum's and Kilpatrick's cavalry, were met by Rhett's brigade of South Carolina regulars, and held in check for five hours, until the arrival of Gen. Stephen Elliott's brigade, (also Charleston troops) when the enemy were handsomely repulsed. We have no further details of the fight, but the results reported to us by an officer who participated in the engagement, show that the Federals lost, as is estimated, about 3,500 killed and wounded; our own loss being about 500.

Col. Alfred Rhett, in command of the brigade, is reported missing.

Killed in 1st Infantry Regulars: Lt. Col. DeTreville, Lieut. Glover, and Capt. Quintlebaum. Wounded: Capt. Press, Smith, badly; Capt. Barnett, thigh; Capt. Colback, left eye; Lieut. North. Wounded and captured: Lieut. Russell McBeth.

1st Artillery—Killed: Capt. Lewsen, son of Henry Lewsen; Lieut. Lukens and Stewart; Lieut. Edward Johnston, missing.

Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the Council of State:

Board of Internal Improvements.—Hyman Nutt, of New Hanover, and John D. Hyman, of Henderson.

Literary Board.—Prof. Richard Sterling, of Guilford, C. C. Edwards, of Granville, and W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.—*Confederate.*

The arid man is like the barren sandy ground of the desert, which sneaks in all the rains with greediness, but yields no fruitful herbs for the benefit of others.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. M. L. Cotton, in this place, by the Rev. F. W. P. Fidler, P. A. C. S., and Miss Kate S. Canby.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in this county, on the 17th inst. Jesse Hayes, aged a protracted illness.

New Advertisements.

To the Home Guard of the 9th Congressional District.

THE Medical Examining Board appointed by General Orders No. 3, for the 9th Congressional District will proceed to the examination of the 1st District for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defense, on account of mental or physical disability, including those who are exempted by Medical Boards from duty in the Confederate Army, and those who hold certificates of exemption either of former State Armies, or certificates issued by the Surgeon General and Adjutant General. The following are the places and times appointed for the respective counties: Burke County, Morganton, Monday and Tuesday, April 3rd and 4th; Franklin County, Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th; Davie County, Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th; Yadkin County, Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th; Surry County, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th; Wilkes County, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 20th, 21st and 22nd; Alexander County, Monday, 24th.

Surg. W. W. FOOTE.

C. H. HADLEY.

W. H. RICHMOND, Examining Board.

To the Home Guard of the 9th District.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Statesville on the 20th and 21st of April for examination by the Medical Board appointed for the 9th Congressional District.

Col. S. A. SHARPE, Commanding.

Executive Department, N. C.

AMTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 7.

THE Medical Boards appointed by General Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz.: That for the 1st District at Raleigh, for the 2d District at Raleigh, for the 3d District at Raleigh, for the 4th at Fayetteville, for the 5th at Raleigh, for the 6th at Charlotte, for the 7th at Lexington, for the 8th at Charlotte, that for the 9th at Statesville, that for the 10th at Asheville.

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day, which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No. 3. These reports will embrace the names of the persons examined.

All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defense on account of mental or physical disability, will report to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Districts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination and will be sent by the commanding officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the class to which they will belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

Wm. L. Leffler is detailed as a member of the 4th District Board, for the 9th at Charlotte, who is hereby ordered to report to the Board.

By Order of Governor Vance: R. C. GATEIN, Adjutant General.

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.

General Orders, No. 6.

1. All militia officers and officers of the Guard for Home Defense of whatever grade, except the officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defense, residing in the counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Surry, Forsyth, Guilford, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, and in all the counties east of said counties, will report to this city without delay and report to this office prepared for sixty days service in the field.

This order includes all officers who claim exemption under the act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the 11th General Orders, No. 2, present series.

2. The election of all persons of the 1st class to office in the 2nd class of the Guard for Home Defense, shall be on the 1st class without delay. It is, therefore, ordered, that all such persons will join their proper companies in the 1st class without delay.

By Order of Gov. Vance: R. C. GATEIN, Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,

Raleigh, N. C., March 28th, 1865.

THE Hon. General Board will immediately proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, for the Second District at Raleigh, that for the Third at Goldsboro, that for the Fourth at Fayetteville, that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to those points.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1865.

Sarah Wynn, vs. William P. Watts & others.

Wm. P. Watts & others, Petition for Dower.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William P. Watts and John S. Watts, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of said County, the Court, ordered by the Court that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the *Iredell Express*, a newspaper published in this County, that all persons claiming to be the heirs of said Wm. P. Watts, do appear at the Court House in Statesville, at the next Court to be held for the County of Iredell, on the 2nd day of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition in or out of Court, or to be heard *ex parte* to them, and the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.

Witness, M. E. FREELAND, Clerk of said Court at office on the 24th Monday of February, A. D. 1865.

M. E. FREELAND, C. C. C.

Cotton Cloth, Yarn and Salt,

IN EXCHANGE FOR COAL, RAGS, MOLASSES, and other produce.

G. J. THOMAS, Statesville, N. C.

DR. BASON,